
Urban District of Failsworth.

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REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1910.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the
Failsworth Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration my First Annual Report on the health of the district and the administration of the Health Department for the year 1910.

In this connection I have to draw attention to certain extended powers which the Council have, with the approval of the Local Government Board, adopted and applied to their district during the year under review.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, was adopted by the Council early in the year, and a Lady Inspector appointed for the purpose of carrying out the ultimate objects of the Act.

An order of the Local Government Board has been obtained declaring Section 50 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to be in force within the district. The Council are now in possession of a Horse Ambulance Van, presented by the Trustees of the Failsworth and District Horse Ambulance Fund, and arrangements have been made with the Failsworth Industrial Society to undertake the stabling, horsing, and driving, so that the Ambulance shall be available for use at any time for the removal of cases of accident both day and night.

During September the Council decided, with the approval of the Local Government Board, to make an order extending the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, to the disease of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. This disease is now compulsorily notifiable in the district.

I must tender my thanks for assistance in compiling the report to Mr. H. C. Broome, Clerk to the Council, and to Mr. H. Wharton, Inspector of Nuisances.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE TAYLOR, M.B.,

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT OF FAILSWORTH.

REPORT FOR 1910.

AREA OF DISTRICT.

The area of the Failsworth Urban District is 1073 acres. It is situated between the City of Manchester and the County Borough of Oldham, forming a connecting link between the two places, the houses in it being contiguous with both Oldham and Manchester.

The district has a gradual rise from 286 feet above sea level at the Manchester extremity to 354 feet above sea level at the Oldham extremity. Its lateral boundaries on the one side are again the City of Manchester and also the Chadderton Urban District, and on the other side the Limehurst District and the Droylsden Rural District.

The district is divided into two Wards—the Higher and Lower the Lower the one near Manchester, and the Higher near Oldham.

The sub-soil is chiefly clay, with sand and gravel in places over-lying the coal measures.

The population is chiefly industrial, the chief industry being cotton spinning and its branches. Other industries comprise felt-hat making, electrical works, ironworks, tannery, silk weaving, and brick making. There are no collieries actually situated in the district, but it is undermined by colliery workings. A large number of colliers are resident in the district.

Although long hours are worked in the cotton trade, the average worker is a healthy individual, the early evening cessation from work and the week-end's rest allowing him to obtain sufficient outdoor relaxation. The advanced age at which children are now allowed to enter the mill has been a great factor, in my opinion, in reducing the number of deformities which were common when children were allowed to work at an earlier age.

WATER SUPPLY.—With the exception of a few cottages supplied by the Manchester Corporation, the main supply is obtained from the

Oldham Corporation, and is procured from the moorlands. There have been no cases of lead poisoning.

POPULATION.

The population at the census of 1901 was 14,152—7,443 in the Higher Ward, and 6,709 in the Lower Ward—which gave an increase of 3,727 on the population during the ten years.

The number of inhabited houses at the last census was 3,011. The number of factories and workshops was 71, and 14 churches, chapels, and schools. The average number of persons per house at the last census was 4·7.

The number of new houses built during the year was 60, which gives a population of 15,600, assuming that the annual rate of increase is progressively maintained, and calculating on the basis of 4·7 persons per house.

DENSITY.—The average density is equal to 14·5 persons to the acre.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The following Table shows the number of new buildings erected during the last ten years :—

<i>Number and description of new buildings erected.</i>					
Year	Dwelling Houses, Shops, etc.	Warehouses, Mills, etc., and Alterations	Churches, Chapels, and Schools, and Alterations	Public Houses	Totals
1901	75	1	..	..	76
1902	67	3	..	...	70
1903	55	1	1	..	57
1904	39	...	2	...	41
1905	24	2	...	...	26
1906	23	1	...	..	24
1907	18	1	...	..	19
1908	83	1	1	...	85
1909	50	...	3	..	53
1910	60	...	...	...	60

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered within the district during 1910 was 400, of which number 220 were males and 180 females; 223 were in the Higher Ward and 183 in the Lower Ward.

The birth-rate per thousand of the population was 26·2.

The total number is lower by 37 than that of 1909, and the birth-rate is a little lower than the average (28·9) for the last ten years.

Of the births registered, 14 were illegitimate.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered within the district during 1910 was 221, giving a gross death-rate of 14·1 per 1,000.

Of the 221 deaths, 118 were of males and 103 of females. This represents a fall of 2·3 per 1,000 below the average death-rate of the last ten years.

Of the 221 deaths, 194 were of deaths occurring in the district. Of the remaining 27 deaths, 22 occurred in Manchester, 4 in Oldham, and 1 in Chadderton.

Particulars of Deaths which occurred in the district during the year ended December 31st, 1910.

DEATHS.

HIGHER WARD			LOWER WARD			TOTALS	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Males.....	67	...	Males.....	33	3	100	3
Females...	45	...	Females. .	43	3	88	3
	112	...		76	6	188	6

*Particulars of Births which occurred in the district during
the year ended December 31st, 1910.*

BIRTHS.

HIGHER WARD			LOWER WARD			TOTALS	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Males.....	121	2	Males.....	92	5	213	7
Females ..	97	3	Females...	82	4	179	7
	218	5		174	9	392	14

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths registered of children under one year of age was 50. The proportion of deaths to every 1,000 children born was 123·1, which is below the average compared with the rate, 147 per 1,000 births, for the last ten years, but is an increase on the rate of last year, which was 94·8.

Fifty deaths under one year appears excessive. When we consider the causes of death in infants, which, in the majority of cases, although not directly due to diet diseases, the lowering of the child's resistance to disease by improper or irregular feeding no doubt paves the way to more serious illness.

With the reduction of the infantile mortality in view, the Council have during the year adopted the Notification of Births Act, 1907, and have appointed a Lady Inspector, whose duty it is to visit the house as early as convenient after the notification of birth of the child, and give instruction on the feeding of the infant, and to leave suitable literature respecting the same. Her visits and advice have been well received. A report of her work will be found in the following pages. The work was only commenced in May, so that it has not had sufficient time to show any definite results.

The chief causes of death were :—Measles 2, Tubercular Diseases 2, Premature Birth 9, Convulsions 3, Bronchitis 7, Pneumonia 4, Suffocation 1, Whooping Cough 4, Diarrhœa (all forms) 3, other causes 15.

TABLE A.

*Table of the ages at which deaths have occurred
from the year 1901 to 1910.*

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1910
Under 1 year	67	68	63	77	68	62	48	53	43	50	599
Between 1 and 5 years	55	27	35	38	20	41	29	32	35	32	344
" 5 " 15 "	10	10	4	10	12	9	8	11	9	9	92
" 15 " 25 "	11	12	10	7	7	5	6	13	5	6	82
" 25 " 65 "	79	84	85	65	65	85	85	81	80	75	784
65 and upwards	35	42	43	47	52	51	43	53	41	49	456
	257	243	240	244	221	253	219	243	213	221	2357

The details of deaths under one year are next given in Table B, with
the rate per thousand births.

TABLE B.

*Causes of death and rate per thousand births of children
under one year.*

		1910		1909		1908	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Pulmonary diseases.	Bronchitis	7	27.0	6	36.1	7	28.3
	Pneumonia	4		10		3	
	Pleurisy	0		0		1	
Infectious diseases.	Measles	2	19.7	1	11.2	3	15.4
	Whooping cough	4		0		0	
	Influenza	0		0		0	
	Tubercular diseases	2		3		2	
	Diphtheria	0		2		0	
	Scarlet fever	0		0		0	
	Erysipelas	0		0		1	
Diet diseases.	Diarrhoea	3	7.3	0	Nil	2	7.7
	Enteritis	0		0		1	
Congenital diseases.	Premature birth	9	22.1	4	9.02	6	15.4
Other causes	Injuries	0	16.7	0	38.3	1	69.5
	Convulsions	3		4		7	
	Suffocation	1		2		0	
	Not classified	15		11		10	

TABLE C.

*Deaths throughout the district in children under five years
from infectious diseases.*

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Totals
Measles	6	1	17	7	..	12	2	8	5	3	61
Small-pox .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Whooping cough	5	8	3	5	2	1	2	1	1	4	32
Diphtheria and membranous croup	1	2	2	2	..	3	3	3	4	4	24
Enteric fever .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Epidemic influenza .. . . .	..	3	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	10
Phthisis and other tubercular diseases	10	14	9	11	6	8	2	6	5	6	77
Erysipelas .. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Totals	24	29	35	26	8	25	12	20	15	18	212

TABLE D.

Infantile death-rates from PULMONARY diseases per thousand births :

Year	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Rate	16·2	23·9	24·1	27·0	20·4	16·9	37·5	28·3	36·1	27·0

TABLE E.

Infantile death-rates from INFECTIOUS diseases per thousand births :

Year	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Rate	11·5	40·7	36·2	22·5	14·7	19·3	7·07	15·4	11·2	19·7

TABLE F.

Infantile death-rates from DIET diseases per thousand births :

Year	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Rate	25·4	9·5	19·3	20·2	14·7	24·2	2·3	7·7	Nil	7·3

SCARLET FEVER. During the year there have been notified 21 cases of scarlet fever—11 in the Higher Ward, and 7 in the Lower Ward—being a decrease of 10 on the number of cases in the previous year. There were 1 under 1 year, 1 under 5 years, 11 between 5 and 15 years, and 5 above that age. The cases in the Higher Ward were mostly confined to the district adjoining the Linchurst Rural Council area. A special investigation was made by the Sanitary Inspector and myself. The farms in the district were all visited, and the milk supply investigated. No cases had occurred on the farms, and no boys from any infected household were employed. We came to the conclusion that the cases had arisen through someone attending school in a desquamating stage. No deaths resulted.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP. The number of cases notified was 17—9 cases occurred under 5 years, 6 under 15 years, and 2 above that age. The majority of cases were children, and were mostly sporadic, no second case occurred in the same house, or from direct infection of any notified case. Four deaths resulted—3 in the Higher Ward, and 1 in the Lower Ward. Bacteriological examination of swabs taken from the throat is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester. Full advantage of this is taken by the medical practitioners of the district. Diphtheria anti-toxin is also supplied to them, for use in cases of poor persons, free of charge, the early administration of which is fully realised, and in many cases is used before the swab is taken for diagnosis. Sixteen phials of diphtheria anti-toxin have been supplied.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Three cases of enteric fever were notified—1 in the Higher Ward, and 2 in the Lower Ward. The case in the Higher Ward was removed to the Westhulme Isolation Hospital, Oldham. All recovered. An examination of the drains was made in all cases without any defects being found. The ages of occurrence were :—1 between 5 and 15, and 2 between 25 and 65.

CONTINUED FEVER.—No cases were notified.

SMALL-POX.—There have been no cases in the district. We received an intimation that a slight outbreak had occurred in the adjoining district of Chadderton, and that we had a contact resident in our district who had worked with an infected person. The house was visited, all the necessary precautions taken, the contacts revaccinated, and the members of the household kept under observation. No cases have arisen.

MEASLES.—Measles not being notifiable, the number of cases cannot be stated. There have been 3 deaths registered from measles, all occurring in the Higher Ward. In each case the age was under 5 years. The suggestion of the Local Government Board of allowing older children, who have previously had measles and who attend the higher classes to remain at school, has in my opinion an objection, in that it is difficult to obtain the necessary isolation, the infected child in many houses being kept in the living-room. Under these circumstances I do not consider any children of the same household should attend school.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.—Five deaths from diarrhœa were registered—2 in the Higher Ward, and 3 in the Lower Ward. One occurred under 2 months, 1 under 7 months, 1 under 11 months, 1 under 5 years, and 1 between 25 and 65.

Diarrhœa only becomes epidemic in long periods of warm weather, accompanied by deficient rainfall. Cold and wet seasons do not favour its development. There is a great difference between the number of cases in breast-fed and artificially-fed infants, probably explained by the readiness with which milk undergoes putrefactive changes in the summer months.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Four deaths from whooping cough were registered—2 in the Higher, and 2 in the Lower Ward. The ages in all 4 cases were under 1 year.

ERYSIPELAS.—Five cases were notified—2 in the Higher Ward, and 3 in the Lower Ward. One death resulted in the Higher Ward.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—One case of puerperal fever was notified. The County Medical Officer was duly notified, and all the necessary measures for disinfection of the house, etc., and the clothing of the nurse were taken.

METHODS OF CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.—No notification of tuberculosis, either voluntary or compulsory, except in the case of Poor Law patients, obtains in the district. In any case under the order of the medical attendant disinfectants are supplied, and if advised by the attendant disinfection of the house, bedding, etc., are undertaken. Poor Law patients are notified compulsorily under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

As early as possible after receipt of notification of any infectious disease, the house is visited, all necessary investigations of the drainage, general cleanliness, and sanitary conditions of the property are made. Information is acquired as regards the milk supply, and in the case of children the elementary school attended (the schoolmaster being duly notified), and any possible source of infection is thoroughly investigated. The isolation of the patient is insisted on, and if this cannot be satisfactorily carried out at home, arrangements have been made whereby the case is removed to the Westhulme Isolation Hospital, Oldham. Lzal fluid and soap are provided free of charge, and used as directed by the medical attendant. As soon as the patient is certified as no longer contagious, the house is fumigated with formalin, and the walls sprayed with formalin. The bedding and clothing, etc., are removed, and subjected to the Oldham Corporation Steam Disinfector.

In enteric fever cases, special receptacles are provided for the excreta, etc., and the contents disposed of by the sanitary authority.

Number of houses disinfected.....	50
„ rooms „	64

FOOD AND DRUGS.

SUPERINTENDENT KEYS, OF THE COUNTY POLICE, has kindly furnished the following particulars and results obtained of samples of food, &c., purchased by the COUNTY INSPECTORS within this district, and submitted for analysis to the County Analyst.

NUMBER TAKEN.	NATURE OF ARTICLE.	GENUINE.	ADULTERATED
6	Butter	6	...
3	Margarine	3	...
11	Milk	11	...
1	White Pepper	1	...
1	Scotch Whisky	1	...
1	Irish Whisky	1	...
23		23	...

WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The improvements effected during the year consist mainly of the conversions of pail closets and privy closets to the water-carriage system, and the substitution of dust-boxes for ashpits and privy middens. The substitution of water closets for privy middens in the properties Nos. 5 to 27, Burnley Street, and 248 to 270, Ashton Road East, will greatly enhance the health conditions of these districts, and particularly so in the case of Burnley Street.

For some time the Council have had under consideration Section 39 of the Public Health Amendments Act, 1907, but have deferred coming to a decision to apply the same to the district owing to the absence of complete information with regard to the probable cost of a scheme of closet conversions, and the probable effect of such conversions upon the Sewage Disposal Works. This information is being obtained, and will be submitted as early as possible.

OVERCROWDING.—There have been two cases under consideration. In one the nuisance was abated, the other still being under consideration.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—Thirty-two house drains were reconstructed, and 14 cleared and repaired. The drains in connection with a piggery were repaired, and in the case of a stable relaid and connected to the Council's sewer. Every year brings the drainage of the district to a more modern standard.

The smoke or water test is applied to all new drains before being allowed to be covered in.

A complaint was received regarding the accumulation of stagnant water in Elm Street, owing to inefficient drainage. The Council have served notices on the owners for the proper sewerage and drainage of the street.

The sewers in the district are partly brick and partly pipe. Most of the storm water finds its way into the sewers. They are periodically flushed by water-carts, and are ventilated by open manholes and gratings. House drains are well trapped, and soil pipes of house drains and water closets are properly ventilated. Gullies are efficiently trapped. The sewage is disposed of at the Council's Sewage Works, where minor repairs have had to be undertaken during the year. The effluent conforms to the requirements of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee.

COWSHEDS.—There are 21 cowsheds registered—13 in the district and 8 situated outside—which have been periodically inspected by the Nuisances Inspector and myself. In the majority of cases the cleanliness

and method of keeping the cattle are good, though sufficient attention is not paid to cleanliness in milking. In two cases the sanitary conditions of the farmyards, on account of accumulation of manure, were foul; notices were served and the defects remedied. Again in several cases attention had to be drawn to the limewashing of the interiors of the cowsheds.

DAIRIES.—There is only one dairy in the district—that of the Co-operative Industrial Society—which is conducted on model lines.

MILKSHOPS.—There are 16 on the register for the retail sale of milk, these again have been regularly inspected. Sufficient care is not given to the protection of the milk from exposure. Suggestions have been made for its better protection.

The milk supplied in the district is of very fair quality, and it has not been necessary to take any action with regard to the same.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—There are 9 licensed slaughter houses in the district. Of these the Co-operative Industrial Society's abattoir is the only one where slaughtering is undertaken to any extent, the remainder being small. At the Co-operative slaughter house the work is undertaken under model conditions, both humanely and as regards sanitation. The sanitary conditions of the remainder are good. Regular supervision has been maintained by the Sanitary Inspector and myself. They have been visited during the slaughtering, and no carcase or parts have had to be condemned for Tuberculosis. In a few instances attention has had to be drawn to the limewashing of the walls.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.—The majority of dwelling-houses in the district consist of four and six rooms, and are for the most part supplied with separate yard and sanitary accommodation. There is very little congestion of property, and consequently a sufficiency of open space obtains generally. In all new property water closets and dust boxes are essential. The greater portion of the working population are of very clean habits, but, as in other districts, we have a few areas where people of dirty habits congregate. These districts are particularly well inspected, and we are fully alive to the benefits of the water-carriage system in these areas.

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, 1890 TO 1909.

Under the provisions of the above Acts, an inspection of dwelling-houses within the district was commenced, and special attention was directed to their general sanitary conditions as laid down in the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

Fifty-eight dwelling-houses were inspected, situate in Ashton Road East and Holt Lane. The conditions found were generally satisfactory, the property being chiefly modern, and mostly provided with water closets and dust boxes, whilst a few are on the pail system with covered dry ashpits. Only a few minor defects were found, and these are being dealt with.

Taking the property of the district as a whole, it is not such as will call for any special action in the way of closing orders.

No. of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909.	No. of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders.
58	Nil.	Nil.
No. of closing orders made.	No. of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders.	No. of dwelling-houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
General character of defects found to exist.		
Only very minor defects found.		

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—These consist of a tannery, blood-boiling, and a tripe-dressing establishment. The blood-boiling and tripe-dressing are owned by the Failsworth Industrial Society, and are run in conjunction with their abbatoir. These businesses are, from a sanitary point of view, well regulated, and are conducted so as to be free from nuisance. A constant supervision has been maintained.

An application was received during the year for a knacker's licence, but owing to the unsuitability of the premises was not granted.

CANAL BOATS.—The Rochdale Canal and a branch of the Great Central Railway Co.'s Canal pass through the district. The boats are mostly in transit through the district. A number have been examined, and found to be satisfactory.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—There are no houses let in lodgings in the district.

ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS. The water supply and sanitary accommodation of the Elementary Schools of the district are good, and, with two exceptions, water-carriage is adopted. Disinfection of the schools was undertaken during the Whitsuntide and Midsummer vacations, the walls, floors, desks, etc., being sprayed with Formalin. It has not been necessary to close any school during the year on account of the occurrence of infectious disease.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. The County Education Authority undertake the medical inspection of school children. Failsworth is under the Elementary Education District, No. 35, of the Administrative County of Lancaster, which also comprises the Urban Districts of Audenshaw, Denton, Droylsden, Hurst, Lees, and the Rural District of Linchurst. The Schools' Medical Officer being Dr. Butterworth.

SMOKE NUISANCES.—Observations of 51 chimneys were taken, each of 30 minutes' duration. Nine were found to have exceeded the limit of black smoke, which is now in force within the district :—

Where 1 or 2 boilers are working, black smoke not to exceed 2 minutes.

"	3	"	"	"	"	3	"
"	4 or more	"	"	"	"	4	"

The following table shews the number and results of observations taken :—

				1 or 2 Boilers Working.	3 Boilers Working.	4 or more Boilers Working.
Black smoke emitted						
not exceeding 1 minute				in 2 cases	in 4 cases	in 4 cases
"	"	2 minutes	"	14 "	" 13 "	" 3 "
"	"	3 "	"	5 "	" 1 "	" 2 "
"	"	4 "	"	— "	" — "	" — "
"	"	5 "	"	1 "	" — "	" — "
"	"	6 "	"	1 "	" — "	" — "
"	"	7 "	"	— "	" 1 "	" — "
TOTAL...				23	19	9

Four notices of abatement were served. No legal proceedings were taken.

A complaint was received from Messrs. Lees Bros., as to a nuisance arising from dense clouds of smoke and vapour emitted from the gas works belonging to the Oldham Corporation. Notice of the nuisance has been forwarded to the Oldham Corporation.

FIRING OF DWELLING-HOUSE CHIMNEYS. Seventeen cases of chimney firing were brought before the notice of the Council. Of these 16 were summoned before the magistrates, and in each case a fine and costs was imposed.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

Statistics with respect to the abatement of nuisances, etc., submitted by Mr. H. Wharton, the Inspector of Nuisances.

- 21 pail closets abolished, 21 water-closets substituted.
 - 18 privy closets abolished, 18 water-closets substituted.
 - 1 additional water-closet provided.
 - 53 water-closets repaired.
 - 1 new urinal provided.
 - 28 pail closets repaired.
 - 6 privy closets repaired.
 - 18 privy middens abolished, 36 dust-boxes provided.
 - 8 ashpits abolished, 16 dust-boxes provided.
 - 32 house drains reconstructed.
 - 14 house drains cleared and repaired.
 - 1 drain to piggeries cleared and repaired.
 - 1 drain in connection with a stable relaid and connected to Council's sewer.
 - 1 drain in connection with a cellar in factory relaid.
 - 29 dust-boxes repaired.
 - 5 additional dust-boxes provided.
 - 4 privy middens repaired.
 - 9 ashpits repaired.
 - 16 yard surfaces reformed and flagged.
 - 12 slop-pipes lengthened or renewed.
 - 48 nuisances abated arising from defective roofs.
 - 60 nuisances abated arising from defective eaves troughs.
 - 4 down spouts connected to Council's sewer.
 - 2 nuisances abated arising from offensive accumulations.
 - 2 nuisances abated arising from accumulations of water.
 - 2 nuisances abated arising from animals being improperly kept.
 - 2 nuisances abated arising from overcrowding of dwelling-houses.
 - 2 cowsheds limewashed.
 - 1 slaughter house limewashed.
- Secondary means of access for cleansing purposes provided to 3 houses.

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES SERVED.

- 28 legal notices under the Public Health Act, 1875, were served requiring the abatement of nuisances, and 2 legal notices under the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

NIGHTSOIL AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.—The collection and removal of this is efficiently performed by the Council with their own manual and team labour, under the superintendence of the Sanitary Inspector, who also acts as Cleansing Superintendent. Pail closets, privy middens, ashpits, and dust-boxes, are emptied periodically. The organisation of this department is systematic, and appears to work satisfactory. Refuse is disposed of on the Council's tips, and excrement from the pails is mixed with ashes before being buried on the tips.

Table showing the number and respective kinds of sanitary conveniences within the district at December 31st, 1910.

CLOSETS.	Houses and Shops	Mills and Workshops	Churches, Chapels, and Schools	Totals
Number of cesspool closets.....	13	11	...	24
„ privy „	330	2	2	334
„ pail „	1023	172	32	1227
„ water „	1913	67	11	1991
„ waste water „	207	...	...	207
„ latrine „ .....	...	151	41	192
	3486	403	86	3975
ASHPITS, ETC.				
Number of cesspools.....	...	11	2	13
„ privy middens	195	1	1	197
„ ordinary ashpits.....	548	1	2	551
„ dust boxes	1971	..	8	1979
	2714	13	13	2740

* represents the number of seats.

Number of houses and shops in the district	3640
„ churches, chapels, and schools	19
„ factories	60
„ workshops	75

Particulars showing number of receptacles emptied during the year ended December 31st, 1910, compared with similar period ended December 31st, 1909.

Table showing number of receptacles emptied monthly.

	No. of Week	Ashpits.	Privy Middens	Dust Boxes.	Loads.	Pails.	Cess- pools	Barrels
January,	3	264	127	3542	114	3698	3	53
February	4	662	224	4752	195½	4852	3	65
March	5	1156	368	6345	265½	6009	7	83
April	4	780	305	5257	198	4781	9	72
May	4	1359	459	4478	187	4774	2	69
June	5	1593	535	5607	228	5886	10	88
July	4	1583	537	5562	190½	4675	8	72
August	4	1690	576	5590	190	4643	4	68
September	5	1467	502	5368	212½	5717	5	90
October	4	1565	509	5001	213½	4629	8	73
November	4	1642	540	6729	210	4703	4	68
December	6	2051	734	8998	325	6914	5	107
	52	15821	5416	67229	2529½	61281	68	908

It will be noticed that although the total number of ashpits cleared is below that of last year, the actual number of loads is in excess. This is accounted for by the additional weight caused by the wet summer.

Particulars as to Day Work and Night Work.

1910	Ashpits	Privy Middens	Dust Boxes	Loads	Pails	Cesspools	Barrels
Day work.....	7676	2637	67229	1928½	34535	33	498
Night work ...	8145	2779	...	601	26746	35	410
	15821	5416	67229	2529½	61281	68	908
1909							
Day work,	10172	3085	68117	1703	36708	34	536
Night work ...	8233	2479	...	487	26308	19	381
	18405	5559	68117	2190	63076	53	917

The contents of the ashpits, privy middens, and dust boxes were disposed of at the undermentioned tips, the number of loads being as follows :

	Andrews	Andrews	H. A. T. (Privy Midden)	Griffiths (H. A. T.)	Widdow (H. A. T.)	Widdow	Totals		
1910	1757	277½	155½	116½	69	34	101	19	2529½
1909	1939½	12		168½	64			9	2190

The contents of the pails and cesspools were taken to the undermentioned farms and tips, the number of barrels being as follows :

	Andrews	Stott St. Farm	Nisbitt's	Barrow	Bessy's	Taylor's	Hastings	Totals
1910	773	58	34	8	29	2	4	908
1909	915						2	917

LADY HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I enclose herewith my report on the work done from May 2nd, 1910, to December 31st, 1910.

Number of notifications of births received 272

Total number of visits paid 367

The chief difficulties with which I have to contend are :—

- (a) The trouble mothers have in seeing when their babies are ill and require medical treatment.

Number of cases under this head 10

- (b) Some people will insist on doing as their mothers did, *i.e.*, giving their children bread and milk and other foods from the table. I am steadily coping with these.

I find that the principal food substitutes in lieu of breast-feeding are :

- (a) Milk and water.

- (b) Nestle's milk.

Humanised milk, Ideal, and Horlick's milk are all excellent, but owing to the high prices of these they are beyond the reach of the working classes.

I am pleased to say that many mothers have adopted, at my suggestion, the boat-shape feeding-bottle, instead of the much condemned long tube.

Number of cases of sanitary defects reported to the
Inspector of Nuisances 19

People coming from outside to be nursed in our district.. 4

In conclusion, I am pleased to say that, on the whole, I have been favourably received, and many cards and leaflets were thankfully accepted.

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

Nurse ANDERTON.

27th January, 1911.

SPECIAL REPORT

ON THE

Local Administration of the Factory and Workshops Acts,

FOR THE

Year Ending 31st December, 1910.



There are 60 factories and 75 workshops in the district. The latter include a large number of places where only one or two hands are employed, such as dressmaking, tailoring, and boot-making establishments.

The general sanitary condition of the workshops is satisfactory.

One complaint was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories respecting the sanitary arrangements at one mill. The nuisance has been temporarily abated, pending the submitting of a scheme for the conversion of the pail closets to the water-carriage system.

An additional water-closet has been provided at one mill, and at another the cellar and yard drains have been taken up and relaid.

There is only one steam bakery in the district, and no underground bakehouses exist. With two exceptions, all the bakehouses in the district are carried on in a small way, and in conjunction with some other business. The sanitary conditions of all the premises were very satisfactory, and it has not been necessary to serve any notices.

There are three laundries in the district. One is equipped with the most modern machinery. The others are hand laundries.

HOMEWORKERS.—There are two employers who engage outworkers. These are engaged in silk weaving and felt-hat trimming. It has not been necessary to take any action on account of infectious disease occurring in the homes of outworkers.

I. Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces, Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	60	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	74	...	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).....	2	...	...
Total.....	136	...	...

II. -Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

PARTICULARS	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referr'd to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness .....	...	...	...	...
Want of ventilation .....	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding .....	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances	1	1 ⁹	...	...
Sanitary accommodation—	insufficient .....	...	...	...
	unsuitable or defective	2	1	...
	not separate for sexes.....	...	...	...
Section 22 of P.H.A. (A) Act, 1890, is in force. The standard of sufficiency of sanitary accommodation enforced is that of the Home Office order of 1903.				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)...	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) .....	...	...	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) .....	...	...	...	...
Total... ..	4	3	...	...

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

III. - Home Work.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 17

NATURE OF WORK	Lists received from Employers.				Addresses of Out-workers.		Notices served on Occupiers		Prosecutions.		Number of persons of Out-workers.		OUTWORK IN UNEMPLOYMENT PREMIUMS SECTION		OUTWORK IN EMPLOYMENT PREMIUMS SECTION	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.		Re-ceived from other Councils	as to keeping or sending lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Number of persons of Out-workers.	Number of persons of Out-workers.	Number of persons of Out-workers.	Number of persons of Out-workers.	Number of persons of Out-workers.	Number of persons of Out-workers.	Number of persons of Out-workers.	Number of persons of Out-workers.
	Lists	Outworkers.	Lists	Outworkers.												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Wearing Apparel																
(1) making, &c.	6	6	24				2	10				8				
(2) cleaning and washing																
Lace, lace curtains and nets.																
Artificial flowers																
Nets, other than wire nets																
Tents																
Sacks																
Furniture and Upholstery																
Fur pulling																
Feather sorting																
Umbrellas, &c.																
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.																
Paper bags and boxes																
Basket making																
Brush making																
Racquet and tennis balls.																
Stuffed toys																
File making																
Electro-plate																
Cables and chains.																
Anchor and grapnels																
Cart gear																
Locks, latches, and keys.																
Pea picking																
Total	6	6	24		2		10									

IV.—Registered Workshops.

WORKSHOPS ON THE REGISTER (S. 131) AT THE END OF THE YEAR.	Number (2)
Workshops	58
Bakehouses	16
Workplaces	2
Total number of workshops on Register	
76	

Important Classes of workshops,
such as workshop bakehouses,
may be enumerated here.

V.—Other Matters.

CLASS (1)	Number (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133).	
Action taken in matters referred to by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) {	4
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	
Matters where owner's attention was drawn to defects but no legal notices were served	3
Underground bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year	

APPENDIX

VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLES I TO V.

TABLE 1.—*Vital Statistics of whole District during 1910 and previous years.*

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.				Number	Rate
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number	* Rate				
1900	14,000	470	33.5	80	170	279	12.8	...	12	291	20.7
1901	14,152	432	30.5	67	153	244	17.2	...	14	257	18.1
1902	14,250	417	29.2	68	163	227	15.9	..	16	243	17.0
1903	14,500	414	28.5	63	152	223	15.3	..	17	240	16.5
1904	14,700	444	30.2	77	174	234	15.9	...	10	244	16.5
1905	14,800	408	27.5	68	167	201	13.5	..	23	224	15.1
1906	14,900	413	27.7	62	150	239	16.0	...	14	253	16.9
1907	15,000	424	28.2	48	113	205	13.6	...	14	219	14.6
1908	15,100	388	25.3	53	136.5	222	14.7	..	21	243	16.0
1909	15,400	443	28.7	42	94.8	195	12.6	...	18	213	13.8
Averages for years 1900-1909	14,680	425	28.9	62	147	226	14.4	...	16	242	16.5
1910	15,600	406	26.2	50	123.1	194	12.4	...	27	221	14.1

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1,064 Number of inhabited houses, at census of 1901, 3,011
 Total population at all ages, at census of 1901, 14,152 Average number of persons per house, " " 4.7

I	II	III
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District	Other Institutions, the details of which have been distributed among several localities in the District.
None.	<p>Northern Hospital Ancoats " St. Mary's " Prestwich Union Workhouse, Booth Hall Infirmary, Royal Infirmary, all within the city of Manchester; and Infirmary in the borough of Oldham.</p>	

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.

TABLE II.—*Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous years.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	1.—HIGHER AND LOWER WARDS (INCLUSIVE)				2.—HIGHER WARD				3.—LOWER WARD			
	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year
YEAR	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1900	14,000	470	291	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	14,152	432	257	67	7,443	225	130	34	6,709	207	114	33
1902	14,250	417	243	68	7,493	220	123	42	6,757	197	104	26
1903	14,500	414	240	63	7,629	227	143	39	6,871	187	97	24
1904	14,700	444	244	77	7,745	233	117	36	6,955	211	127	41
1905	14,800	408	224	68	7,836	210	115	32	6,964	198	109	36
1906	14,900	413	253	62	7,892	223	138	33	7,008	190	115	29
1907	15,000	424	219	48	7,922	240	132	26	6,945	184	87	22
1908	15,100	388	243	53	8,099	201	130	30	7,001	187	113	23
1909	15,400	443	213	43	8,343	242	98	24	7,057	201	115	19
Averages of years 1900 to 1909	14,680	425	242	62	7,822	224	125	32	6,918	195	109	28
1910	15,600	406	221	50	8,682	223	127	30	6,018	183	94	20

Separate Statistics for the two Wards not made previous to 1901.

TABLE III.—*Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY		NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY		Total Cases Removed to Hospital
	At all Ages	AT AGES YEARS.					Higher Ward	Lower Ward	Higher Ward	Lower Ward		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.					65 and up- wards	
Small-pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)....	17	...	9	6	1	1	...	12	5	...	...	...
Erysipelas	5	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	3	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	23	1	4	11	4	1	...	14	7	1	...	...
Typhus fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...
Relapsing fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ISOLATION HOSPITALS :—Westhulme Fever Hospital, Oldham. Small-pox Hospital, Starnesdate, Oldham

TOTAL AVAILABLE BEDS : Number is not fixed.

NUMBER OF DISEASES THAT CAN BE CONCURRENTLY TREATED : Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, and Small-pox

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHICH DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES AT ALL AGES	
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Higher Ward	Lower Ward
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1
Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other continued .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	5	3	1	...	...	1	...	2	3
Enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..
Gastritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).....	18	2	2	3	1	9	1	12	6
Other Tuberculous diseases	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cancer, malignant disease.....	13	...	...	...	...	6	7	7	6
Bronchitis	24	7	4	...	...	5	8	14	10
Pneumonia	17	4	6	...	1	3	3	11	6
Pleurisy	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth.....	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	7	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	5
Accidents	12	1	...	1	2	7	1	12	...
Suicides	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1
Convulsions	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rickets.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	88	15	9	5	2	34	23	30	40
All causes.....	221	50	32	9	6	75	49	123	98

TABLE V.

*Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.**Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.												
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months
All Cause	Certified	8	3		11	7	2	5	3	3	2		1
	Uncertified		1		1			1					
Dartmouth Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox												
	Chicken-pox												
	Measles												
	Scarlet Fever												
	Diphtheria; Croup												
	Whooping Cough									1			1
	Diarrhea, all forms					1				1			1
	Enteritis, Mucro-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis												
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh												
	Premature Birth	7	1		8	1							
	Congenital Defects												
Wasting Diseases	Injury at Birth												
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation												
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus												
	Tuberculous Meningitis												
Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Peritonitis; Tabes Mesenterica												
	Other Tuberculous Diseases						1						1
	Erysipelas												
	Syphilis												
Other Causes	Rickets												
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)												
	Convulsions					1		1					1
	Bronchitis					1	1		1	1	1		1
Other Causes	Laryngitis												
	Pneumonia					1			1				2
	Suffocation, overlying	1			1								
	Other Causes	1	2		3	3		4	1	1		1	2
Pleurisy													
		8	4		12	8	2	5	3	3	2		1
													2
													6
													6
													50

District of Fallowfield.

Population, estimated to middle of 1910, 15,600.

Births in the year (legitimate, 392) 106. Deaths in the year of (legitimate infants, 45) 50
 (illegitimate, 14) (illegitimate, 5)

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 221.

